

CHAPTER 3

MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

One of the main duties of an AK3 is to identify and requisition aeronautical material. This chapter provides basic information to help you develop the knowledge you need to perform these duties. You may not have all the facts memorized, but you should know where to find the information required. As you gain experience in your rate, you will be able to retain most of this information. Memorizing commonly used information will help, since speed is an essential element in processing high priority requisitions. Processing time starts when requisitions are ordered. It ends when the material is delivered and received by the customer. In this time limit, technical research, requisition preparation, breakout of material, and delivery must be accomplished. Therefore, you cannot spend most of the time allowed in material identification.

Proper material identification is essential to the requisitioning and receipt of the correct item. You must understand the terminologies used in material identification. The appendix section of this manual lists some of these terminologies and acronyms. For more information, refer to the list of publications used as references in writing this manual.

MATERIAL COGNIZANCE

The term *material cognizance* refers to the inventory manager and technical advisor of each category of material in the supply system. A category of Navy material is a major grouping of items for supply management purposes. The list of cognizant symbols can be found in *Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP)* and *Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MLLSTRAP)*, NAVSUP P-437, appendix 17.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Material is managed according to category (Federal Supply Classification) and its intended use. An inventory manager is assigned for each category of material, and has overall responsibility for all items within the category. The inventory manager is also called "material cognizant" within the supply system. All items in the supply system have an assigned two-position cognizance symbol code. This code

identifies the inventory manager and the stores account in which the material is carried.

The items assigned to bureau, office, or systems command for inventory management include the following material:

- Material in the research and development stage
- Material that requires continuing logistics, engineering, or fiscal administration and control at the department level
- Material recognized as a onetime installation that was bought and issued for a specific use

The inventory control point ICP items are those for which bureau, office, or systems command management is not essential. The ICP provides stocks of these items to its segment of the supply system. This group of items includes equipment, repair parts, and consumables. It also includes those items for which stocking determination, quality control, funding, and issue control can be accomplished by the ICP. If required, the ICP ensures that these items are available from commercial sources and other government agencies. NAVSUP selects the items assigned to ICP for inventory management with the advice of the appropriate bureau, office, or systems command.

The Navy retail items are material vested to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for joint military supply management. Since reorganization of the Fleet Material Support Office (FMSO) in 1993, the Ships Parts Control Center SPCC has assumed the Navy retail inventory and financial management responsibility for these items. These items include components, repair parts, consumables, and other material. The requirement determination and procurement of these items can be accomplished by the Defense Supply Center on a combined basis for all military services.

NAVY MATERIAL

Cognizance symbols are two-character, alphanumeric codes prefixed to national stock numbers. The first character of the cognizance symbol identifies the stores account. The following information refers to the first character of the cognizance symbol:

- Cognizance symbols 0 (zero) is not carried in the stores account.
- Even numbers 2, 4, 6, and 8 are carried in the Appropriation Stores Account (APA), except 8A.
- Odd numbers 1,3,5, and 7 are carried in the Navy Stock Account (NSA).
- Number 9 is Navy-owned material carried in NSA and managed-by the SPCC.

The second position of the cognizance symbol identifies the item manager. The item manager exercises supply management over specified categories of material.

MATERIAL CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

This section will help you understand the information used in material identification. There are more than 4 million supply items in the Department of Defense (DOD) supply system. The Navy supply system alone stocks more than 1 million items. Each item must be identified to make buying, stocking, and issuing easier. To accomplish this, each item must be listed indifferent groups or categories.

FEDERAL CATALOGING SYSTEM

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) administers the Federal Cataloging System under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installation and Logistics). The Defense Logistics Support Center (DLSC) manages the federal cataloging system in the DOD. The DLSC is responsible for naming, classifying, and numbering all items carried under centralized inventory control by the DOD and civil agencies of the Federal Government. It also publishes all related identification data. Only one identification may be used for each item in all supply functions from purchase to final disposal. The Federal Catalog System is also used by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries. According to the federal law, NAVSUP participates in the Federal Catalog System. Navy items are introduced into the system, and are revised based on data furnished by the various Navy inventory managers. Items can be purged from the system according to the law or with guidance furnished by NAVSUP and higher authority.

FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The Federal Supply Classification (FSC) System was designed to permit the classification of all items of supply used by the Federal Government. Each item of supply is classified in only one four-digit Federal Supply Classification class. The first two digits denote the group or major division of commodities within the group. Currently, there are 76 groups assigned. Group numbers start from 10 and end at 99. Table 3-1 is a list of federal supply groups and titles.

The Navy uses groups 01 through 09 for forms and publications that are not included in the Federal Catalog System. The forms and publications are numbered according to the following system:

- 01 Navy Department forms
- 02-08 Publications
- 09 District and fleet forms

The number of classes within each group varies. Each class covers a particular area of commodities according to physical or performance characteristics. The items in the class are usually requisitioned or issued together. This is used as a basis for including items in the same area of commodities. You will learn the frequently used classes within the groups by using them. Examples of how classes are used to divide types of material within a stock group are shown in figure 3-1.

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Classes</u>	
Group 53 Hardware and abrasives	5305	Screws
	5306	Bolts
	5307	Studs
	5310	Nuts and washers
	5320	Rivets
Group 48 Valves	4810	Valve solenoid
	4820	Valve angle
Group 40 Rope, cable, chain, and fittings	4010	Wire rope, steel
	4020	Rope fibrous
	4030	Hook, guy

Figure 3-1.-Examples of supply classes within a stock group.

Table 3-1.-List of Federal Supply Groups

<u>Group</u>	Title
10	Weapons
11	Nuclear ordnance
12	Fire control equipment
13	Ammunition and explosives
14	Guided missiles
15	Aircraft and airframe structural components
16	Aircraft components and accessories
17	Aircraft launching, landing, and ground handling equipment
18	Space vehicles
19	Ships, small craft, pontoons, and floating docks
20	Ship and marine equipment
21	Unassigned
22	Railway equipment
23	Ground effect vehicles, motor vehicles, trailers, and cycles
24	Tractors
25	Vehicular equipment components
26	Tires and tubes
27	Unassigned
28	Engines, turbines, and components
29	Engine accessories
30	Mechanical power transmission equipment
31	Bearings
32	Woodworking machinery and equipment
33	Deleted
34	Metalworking
35	Service and trade equipment
36	Special industry machinery
37	Agricultural machinery and equipment
38	Construction, mining, excavating, and highway maintenance equipment
39	Materials-handling equipment
40	Rope, cable, chain, and fittings
41	Refrigeration, air conditioning, and air-circulating equipment
42	Fire fighting, rescue, and safety equipment

Table 3-1.-List of Federal Supply Groups—Continued

<u>Group</u>	<u>Title</u>
43	Pumps and compressors
44	Furnace, steam plant and drying equipment, and nuclear reactors
45	Plumbing, heating, and sanitation equipment
46	Water purification and sewage treatment equipment
47	Pipe, tubing, hose, and fittings
48	Valves
49	Maintenance and repair shop equipment
50	Unassigned
51	Hand tools
52	Measuring tools
53	Hardware and abrasives
54	Prefabricated structures and scaffolding
55	Lumber, millwork, plywood, and veneer
56	Construction and building materials
57	Unassigned
58	Communication, detection, and coherent radiation equipment
59	Electrical and electronic equipment components
60	Fiber optics, materials, and components
61	Electric wire, and power and distribution equipment
62	Lighting fixtures and lamps
63	Alarm and signal security detection systems
64	Unassigned
65	Medical, dental, and veterinary equipment and supplies
66	Instruments and laboratory equipment
67	Photographic equipment
68	Chemicals and chemical products
69	Training aids and devices
70	General-purpose automatic data processing equipment (including hardware), software, supplies, and support equipment
71	Furniture
72	Household and commercial furnishings and appliances
73	Food preparation and serving equipment
74	Office machines, data processing equipment, and visible record equipment

Table 3-1.-List of Federal Supply Groups—Continued

<u>Group</u>	<u>Title</u>
75	Office supplies and devices
76	Books, maps, and other publications
77	Musical instruments, phonographs, and home-type radios
78	Recreational and athletic equipment
79	Cleaning equipment and supplies
80	Brushes, paints, sealers, and adhesives
81	Containers, packaging, and packing supplies
82	Unassigned
83	Textiles, leather, furs, apparel, shoes, tents, and flags
84	Clothing, individual equipment, and insignia
85	Toiletries
86	Unassigned
87	Agricultural supplies
88	Live animals
89	Subsistence
90	Unassigned
91	Fuels, lubricants, oils, and waxes
92	Unassigned
93	Nonmetallic fabricated materials
94	Nonmetallic crude material
95	Metal bars, sheets, and shapes
96	Ores, minerals, and their primary products
97	Unassigned
98	Unassigned
99	Miscellaneous

The stock group and class together make the Federal Supply Classification (FSC).

NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER

All items of supply that are centrally managed or bought for system stock are required to have a National Stock Number NSN assigned to them. National stock numbers are used in all supply management functions

and publications that mention the items. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Standardization Agreement 3151 has been ratified by 15 NATO countries, including the United States. These countries have adopted the U.S. Item Identification System as the basis for the NATO Item Identification System. The NSN is a 13-digit number assigned by DLSC to identify an item of material in the supply distribution system.

The following paragraph discusses the breakdown of an NSN. Figure 3-2 is an example of an NSN.

Federal Supply Classification

The Federal Supply Classification (FSC) is a four-digit number that occupies the first part of an NSN. The Defense Logistics Agency Cataloging Handbook H2 (in book form) lists the groups and classes in use today. The DLSC, Battle Creek, Michigan, is responsible for managing this handbook.

National Codification Bureau Code

The National Codification Bureau (NCB) code is a two-digit code that occupies the fifth and sixth position of a NATO stock number. This code identifies the NATO country that originally cataloged the item of supply. The NCB codes currently assigned are listed in *Afloat Supply Procedures*, NAVSUP P-485. The NSN assigned by United States uses NCB codes "00" and "01." The different NCB codes may be assigned to different materials, but they are identified by the same NIINs. For example, material assigned with NIIN 00-005-9895 is a terminal block and 01-005-9895 is a panel assembly. It is very important that you use the last seven digits of the NSN to identify the required material.

National Item Identification Number

The national item identification number (NIIN) is a 9-digit number that occupies the 5th through the 13th position of an NSN. In the example given in figure 3-2, the "00-1234567" is the NIIN. Although part of the NSN, NIINs are used independently for material identification.

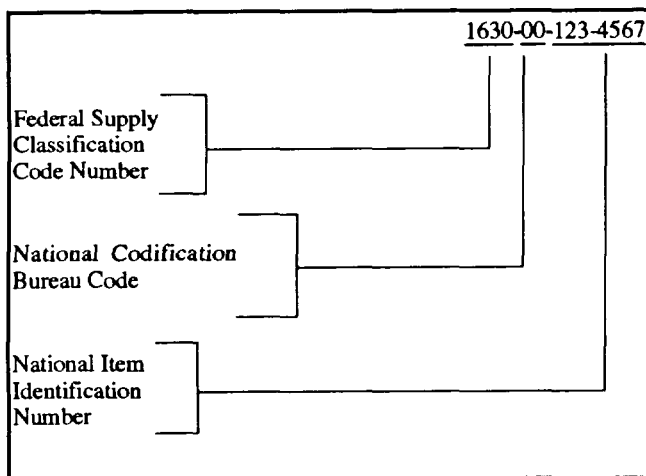


Figure 3-2.-Example of an NSN.

OTHER CODES USED WITH THE NSN

In addition to the 13-digit NSN, the Navy uses other codes for material identification. These codes may be prefixes or suffixes to the NSN. The following paragraphs describe these codes.

Cognizant Symbol

This symbol consists of a two-character code that identifies the stores account and cognizant manager of an item. Refer to *Navy Supply Systems Command Manual*, volume 2, *Supply Ashore*; *Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP)*, and *Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MILSTRAP)*, NAVSUP P-437; and *Afloat Supply Procedures*, NAVSUP P-485. The cognizant symbols frequently encountered by the AKs are listed in table 3-2. To understand cognizant symbols, you must understand the following terms:

- Stores Account: This is an account reflecting the value of material, supplies, and similar property on hand. The accounts used by the AKs are the Appropriation Stores Account (APA) and the Navy Stock Account (NSA).

- Appropriations Purchase Account (APA): This account is for all stock material paid for out of appropriations. This material is not charged to the user's operating funds. If the material was bought for a purpose other than its original appropriation, the material is chargeable to the user's fund.

- Navy Stock Account (NSA): The NSA consists of all material paid from the Defense Business Operating Fund (DBOF). NSA material is always charged to the user's allotment, operating budget, or operating target funds.

- Inventory manager: This is an organizational unit or activity within the Department of Defense. The inventory manager has the primary responsibility for controlling the functions of cataloging, identification, determination of requirements, procurement, inspection, storage, and distribution of categories of material.

- Technical responsibility: This is the systems command or office that determines the technical characteristics of equipment. For example, the electronics equipment characteristics include items such

Table 3-2.-Cognizance (COG) Symbols

COMMON COGNIZANCE SYMBOLS USED BY THE AKs				
COG SYMBOL	COGNIZANT INVENTORY MANAGER	STORES ACCOUNT	TECHNICAL RESPONSIBILITY	DEFINITION
0I	Naval Publications and Forms Directorate, ASO, Philadelphia	None	Defense Printing Service Management Office	Publications
1I	Naval Publications and Forms Directorate, ASO, Philadelphia	NSA	Defense Printing Service Management Office	Forms
1R	Navy Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia	NSA	Naval Air Systems Command	Aeronautical, photographic, and meteorological material (consumable or expense type material)
4R	Navy Aviation Supply Office	APA	Naval Air Systems Command	Catapult and arresting gear material (repairable or investment type material)
4V	Naval Air Systems Command	APA	Naval Air Systems Command	Aircraft engines
4Z	Navy Aviation Supply Office	APA	Naval Air Systems Command	Airborne armament equipment
5R	Navy Aviation Supply Office	NSA	Naval Air Systems Command	Catapult and arresting gear material (consumable or expense type material)
6R	Navy Aviation Supply Office	APA	Naval Air Systems Command	Aviation ground support equipment (repairable or investment type material)
6V	Naval Air Systems Command	APA	Naval Air Systems Command	Technical directive change kits
7R	Navy Aviation Supply Office	NSA	Naval Air Systems Command	Depot-level repairable aviation material
9C/*AX	Ships Parts Control Center	NSA	Various commands	Navy-owned stocks of defense construction material
9D/*CY	Ships Parts Control Center	NSA	Various commands	Navy-owned stocks of clothing, textiles, and related items managed by DPSC

Table 3-2.-Cognizance (COG) Symbols—Continued

COMMON COGNIZANCE SYMBOLS USED BY THE AKs				
COG SYMBOL	COGNIZANT INVENTORY MANAGER	STORES ACCOUNT	TECHNICAL RESPONSIBILITY	DEFINITION
9G/*CX	Ships Parts Control Center	NSA	Various commands	Navy-owned stocks of defense general material
9N/*TX	Ships Parts Control Center	NSA	Various commands	Navy-owned stocks of defense electronic material
9Q/*GG	Ships Parts Control Center	NSA	None	Navy-owned stocks of items accepted by the GSA for support of Navy requirements
9Z/*KZ	Ships Parts Control Center	NSA	Various commands	Navy-owned stocks of defense industrial material
NOTE: * DLA/GSA/MILSVC cataloging codes equivalent to cognizance symbols				

as circuitry and the types and arrangement of components.

- Expense type item: This term identifies stock items that are financed by the Defense Business Operating Fund, and is the same as NSA items.

- Consumable: Consumable material is material that is consumed in normal use. Some of the examples of these materials are paints, cleaning supplies, office supplies, and common tools.

Material Control Codes

A Material Control code (MCC) is a single alphabetic character assigned by the inventory manager. It is used to segregate items into manageable groupings (fast, medium, or slow movers) or to relate to field activities special reporting and control requirements. Appendix 2 of NAVSUP P-437 provides a listing of material control codes. The MCC occupies card column 73 of the transaction detail card or MILSTRIP requisition.

Table 3-3 contains a list of MCCs commonly encountered by the AK. You should memorize these codes to help you in advancement examinations and in providing customer service.

Table 3-3.-Material Control Codes

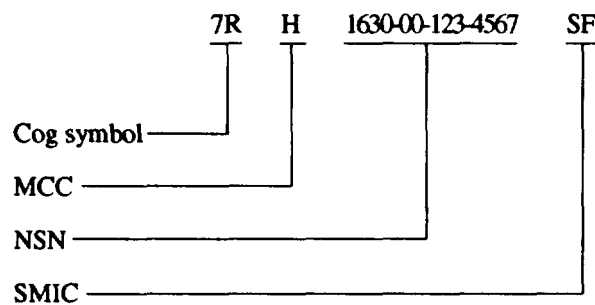
Code	Definition
D	Field Level Repairable
E	(1) Depot-level repairables designated for intensive management under IRAM Program. (2) Material (expendable ordnance) requiring lot and serial number control, but is reported by serial number only.
H	Depot-level repairables not assigned MCC E, G, Q, or X
L	Items of local stock or items pending stock number
M	Medium demand velocity items (consumables)
S	Slow demand velocity items
T	Terminal items
W	Ground support equipment (end items)
X	Special program depot-level repairables
Z	Special program consumables

Special Material Identification Codes

A special material identification code (SMIC) adds information to the National Stock Number. The inventory managers assign the SMIC to provide visibility to selected items and to ensure maintenance of their technical integrity. The requests for assignment of SMIC codes are forwarded to NAVSUP for processing. The SMICs are made up of two alpha or numeric characters and are reflected in card columns 21-22 of MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP documents. The SMIC may be assigned by an inventory manager to an item when it requires the following:

- control in source, quality, technical design or configuration requirements;
- control in procurement, stocking, and issue;
- special receipt, inspection, testing, storage or handling; and
- weapon system applicability.

The following is an example of an NSN with SMIC



The first character of the SMIC has no meaning by itself. For example, the second position "F" signifies fighter aircraft. The letter in the first position breaks down the general type of fighter aircraft into specific models. The following are some examples of these breakdowns:

BF	F-4 Fighter aircraft
EF	F-8 Fighter aircraft
FF	F-9 Fighter aircraft
MF	F-4 Fighter aircraft
PF	F-14 Fighter aircraft
SF	F-18 Fighter aircraft

The second position of the SMIC assigned by the Aviation Supply Office ASO identifies the applicable weapons system or equipment. Most of the SMICs you

will use are ASO assigned codes, and these are the codes discussed in this chapter. If you need more information, refer to NAVSUP P-437, appendix 17, for a complete listing of assigned SMICs. The following is a listing of the second character of a SMIC that you will usually encounter:

- A - Attack aircraft
- C - Cargo/transport aircraft
- E - Special electronic aircraft
- F - Fighter aircraft
- H - Helicopters
- N - Jet engines
- P - Patrol aircraft
- Q - Turbo prop engines
- S - Antisubmarine aircraft
- T - Trainer or cargo/transport aircraft

The SMICs are made up of various combinations of letters and numbers. This combination of letters and numbers might be the same but have a different meaning when used by other inventory managers. Some of these inventory managers are SPCC Strategic Systems Project Office (SSPO), NAVAIR, Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity (NWEA), NAVSUP and Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA). You must use NAVSUP P-437 as your reference when conducting technical research to make sure the information used is correct.

NAVY ITEM CONTROL NUMBER

As we have discussed in a previous paragraph, NSNs are required for all items centrally managed or bought for supply system stock. With changes of equipment and products, the Navy buys new items from the suppliers. New items entering the Navy supply system are identified in time to permit assignment of NSNs before shipment. In numerous instances, the Navy Item Control Number (NICN) is used to identify the items before an NSN can be assigned. Some items are permanently identified by the NICN because of the nature of the items. The NICN designation includes the following:

- Inventory Control Point ICP control numbers
- Kit numbers
- Publications and forms ordering numbers
- Local Navy Activity Control (NAC) numbers

- Other locally assigned numbers

The NICN is a 13-digit number that identifies an item of supply. It is composed of the following parts:

- Federal Supply Classification (FSC) code (numbers that occupy the first four digits of the NICN)
- Navy Item Control (NIC) number code (letters that occupy the 5th and 6th position)
- Serial number (alphanumeric and occupies the 7th through the 13th position)

The NIC number makes that you must be familiar with are listed in table 3-4. These codes differentiate the types of NICN. Refer to Appendix 2 of NAVSUP P-437 for additional information.

Permanent LL Coded NICNs

The NICNs with "LL" in the 5th and 6th positions and a "C" in the 7th position mean that the ICPs or other Navy item managers (including field activities) assigned them. Its purpose is to identify and monitor nonstocked items that are not expected to have enough demand to qualify for NSN assignment. The NICNs are assigned to permit the maintenance of a complete and uniform inventory control point weapons system file. It

is also used to ensure that selected items are considered for inclusion in future allowance lists. Stock points must purchase items identified by this type of NICN. Stock points currently do not have the capability to translate permanent LL coded NICNs to applicable CAGES and part numbers. The items are requisitioned by using the DD 1348-6 format (part number requisition).

Temporary LL Coded NICNs

Temporary NICNs are used to identify and control items pending assignment of NSN by the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC). These NICNs enable the item manager to establish and maintain automated file records, to ease procurement action, and to maximize automated processing of requisitions.

The cognizant item managers review the temporary NICNs periodically to convert them to NSN or to delete the ones that are no longer required. When a requisition identifies an item by a temporary NICN that has been converted to an NSN the status card will include the new NSN in card columns 8 through 22 and status code BG in card column 65-66. You should update the stock/custody records and copies of outstanding requisitions as soon as you receive this information. The SPCC is responsible for maintaining NICN to NSN cross-reference list (formerly FMSSO's responsibility). For activities that use FED-LOG, searching by NICN to view the associated NSN is one of the options that can be used during technical research.

Navy Activity Control Numbers

The Navy Activity Control (NAC) numbers are locally assigned identification numbers. They identify those items that did not qualify for stockage during the provisioning process. These items do not have an assigned NSN in the Federal Cataloging System. Cataloging is anticipated for those items meeting the demand criteria.

The NAC numbering system was designed to provide visibility for a large volume of part number items stocked at field level activities. The system has created a means for recording these items held at various activities in excess of their immediate requirements. Other activities can review the listing of all part number requirements with the items listed in NAC-10 to reduce duplication of stocking, buying, and manufacturing. Each CONUS reporting activity in the Navy supply distribution system submits all NAC numbers to the Aviation Supply Office (ASO) on a quarterly basis.

Table 3-4. Navy Item Control Codes

NIC Number Codes	Used to Designate
LD	Directives Ordering Number. Example: 1234-LD-123-4567
LF	Form ordering numbers (COG II). Example: 1234-LF-123-4567
LK	Aircraft change kit numbers. Example: 1234-LK-123-4567
LP	Publication ordering numbers. Example: 1234-LP-123-4567
LQ	Aircraft quick engine change. Example: 1234-LQ-123-4567
LX	Local NAC number assigned by ASO field activities. Example: 1234-LX-NP1-2345
LL	All other local item control numbers. Example: 1234-LL-123-4567

After ASO has reviewed and consolidated the report, it is submitted to DLSC for screening for the applicable NSN. Upon assignment of the NSN, the superseding NSN is added to the NAC number. The superseded NAC number is deleted after two subsequent quarters.

The NAC number consists of nine digits. The first two digits designated with LX is the NICN. The 3rd and 4th letters identify the specific naval activity. The reporting activity assigns Arabic numbers for the remaining five digits. Refer to FASOINST 4410.15F for a list of NAC designators and activities. The following example is a breakdown of a NAC number:

LX-NQ-00001

- LX - Navy item control number
- NQ - NAC designator and activity
- 00001 - Locally developed serial number for non-NSN item

Requisitions for NAC-numbered items can be submitted directly to the reporting activity (identified by NAC designator) with an information copy to ASO. This is done when the requiring activity has verified that the material is available for issue. For deployed units, verification of material availability is not required. The requisition must be in the format described in FASOINST 4235.36 (series), *Part Number Requisition and Follow-ups*. The requisition must include remarks pertinent to NAC number, date, and person with whom the material availability was verified.

PART NUMBER

The part number, also called reference number, is an identification number assigned to an item by the manufacture. It is made up of letters, numbers, or combinations of both. When used with the CAGE code, it identifies the item. It is used with other technical data (for example, model, series, and end-use application) to requisition an item when an NSN is not assigned. Part number to NSN cross-reference is provided in FED-LOG, or any computers that contains C-MCRL information. Requisitioning procedures for part number requisition are described in FASOINST 4235.36 (series).

**COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT
ENTITY CODE**

The Commercial And Government Entity (CAGE) Code replaces the Federal Supply Code for

Manufacturers (FSCM). The CAGE is a five-digit, numeric code assigned to different types of activities for identification. The CAGE for vendors who supply an item but do not manufacture it is identified by an alphabetic character in the second position; for example, 1B234. Other NATO manufacturers of items used in the U.S. supply system use CAGE with an alphabetic character in the first position; for example, K7654. The Cataloging Handbook H4 provides a list of CAGE codes and activity names. CAGE is also listed in the database for FED LOG users.

**SOURCES OF MATERIAL
IDENTIFICATION**

This chapter presents different sources of information that is needed in performing technical research. Material identification does not end with the assignment of the NSN. Some means of identifying other particular needs by the stock number must be provided to the customers. This includes the means of determining the correct quantities of these items to carry in stock. Identification of needs maybe determined by using the lists described in the following paragraphs.

MANAGEMENT LIST-CONSOLIDATED

The Management-List Consolidated (ML-C) is a consolidated, cumulative listing of National Stock Numbers for all branches of the armed services. Each NSN is listed one time only. The integrated material manager and service or agency is listed separately. The ML-C is a tool used for determining management data applicable to items used or managed by other military activities. The ML-C information is included in Navy or DOD approved CD-ROM technical research publications. The information provided in the ML-C screen, when using CD-ROM, is described in the following text.

Service/Agency Code

The two-character Service/Agency (S/A) code identifies the service, agency, or activity. The codes are DA-Army, DF-Air Force, DM-Marine Corps, DN-Navy, DS-Defense Logistics Agency, GP-Coast Guard, TG-General Services Administration.

Source of Supply

The Source of Supply (SOS) column lists the routing identifier of the managing activity that is a potential source of supply.

Acquisition Advice Code

The Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) is a single-letter code that indicates how (as distinguished from where) and under what restrictions an item can be acquired.

Quantity Per Unit Pack

The Quantity per Unit Pack (QUP) code represents the number of units of issue included in the first tie, wrap, or container in which the NSN is prepared for shipment.

Unit of Issue

The Unit of Issue (UI) abbreviation represents the amount or quantity that has been established as standards of measurement for issue of material.

Unit Price

The Unit Price is the dollar and cents cost of the item per unit of issue. Material Control Code A and Acquisition Advice Code L prices are estimated.

Shelf-Life Code

The Shelf-Life Code (SLC) is an alpha or numeric code that indicates the shelf-life span of material. See appendix 17 of NAVSUP P-437 for a list of codes.

Controlled Inventory Item Code

The Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC) was formerly identified as (SEC). A single-character alpha or numeric code that indicates the degree of security classification or pilferage control for storage and transportation of DOD assets.

Repairability Code

The Repairability Code (RC) is a single code that indicates whether or not an item is repairable. It is indicated by the Material Control Code (MCC) for Navy-managed items.

Management Control Data

The Management Control (MGMT CTL) data is a grouping of management codes used by individual services to designate controls that are essential to the operation of their accounting systems. The Navy uses this column to list the COG, SMIC Issue, Repair and

Requisition Restriction Code (IRRC), and Special Material Content Code (SMCC).

Precious Metal Indicator Code

The Precious Metals Indicator (PMI) code is a single alpha or numeric code used to identify items that have precious metals as part of their content.

Automatic Data Processing Equipment Identification Code

The Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Equipment Identification code is a single numeric code used to identify an item of automatic data processing equipment (ADPE). This code also identifies those items containing ADPE regardless of assigned Federal Supply Class (FSC).

Demilitarization Code

The Demilitarization code (DML) is a single alpha character used to identify method and degree of demilitarization when required. It is also used when demilitarization is not required, or when the demilitarization requirement has not been determined by the inventory control point (ICP).

Phrase Code

The Phrase code is a single alpha or numeric code. It is assigned to a series of phrases to denote changes or relationships between NSNs and information type data.

Phrase Statement/Unit of Issue Conversion Factor

The Phrase Statement/Unit of Issue Conversion Factor column provides the information data and the UI conversion factor for the item, if applicable.

MASTER CROSS-REFERENCE LIST

The Master Cross-Reference List (MCRL) provides cross-reference information from reference numbers to National Stock Numbers NSN The **FEDeral LOGistics** (FED LOG) in CD-ROM format provides MCRL information. The information provided in the display screen when accessing the reference number data via CD-ROM is explained in the following paragraphs.

Reference Number

The reference numbers (also known as part numbers) are numbers, other than activity stock numbers, used to identify an item of production.

Commercial and Government Entity Code

The Commercial And Government Entity (CAGE) code was formerly known as Federal Supply Code For Manufacturers FSCM

Item Standardization Code

The Item Standardization Code (ISC) is a single alpha or numeric character reflecting the standardization decision of a standardization organizational entity. The coding structure provides a means to categorize items as either authorized for procurement or not authorized for procurement.

Reference Number Variation Code

The Reference Number Variation Code (RNVC) is a single-character code that is used to explain how a reference number describes an item.

Reference Number Category Code

The Reference Number Category Code (RNCC) designates the relationship of a reference number to the item of supply.

Service/Agency Designator Code

The Service/Agency Designator Code (SADC) is a single alpha code. It designates the service/agency that accepted the NSN as a substitute for the NSN assigned to the original reference number.

Description Availability Code

The Description Availability (DA) code indicates if description is available or not available. An "N" in this column means no description is available. An "R" means the item contains limited rights data.

In looking up a reference number, ensure that the CAGE code matches with the required material. Other information that helps to identify the material is the item name and description. You can get this basic information from the customer before starting the research. Search capability of the FED LOG CD-ROM includes combinations of reference/part number with

CAGE, supplier name, or item name. This option will help you identify the correct material.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION FEDERAL SUPPLY CATALOG

The *General Services Administration* (GSA) *Federal Supply Catalog* lists approximately 20,000 line items that are stocked in GSA supply distribution facilities. The items listed in this catalog are assigned cognizance 9Q. The *GSA Federal Supply Catalog* serves as the major merchandising instrument of the Federal Supply Service (FSS) Stock Program and consists of a guide and four commodity catalogs.

- The *GSA Supply Catalog Guide* contains consolidated alphabetical and NSN indexes to all stock items. These are items listed in the four commodity catalogs and other items available through the FSS program. It provides detailed information concerning the program and requisitioning procedures.

- The *GSA Supply Catalog (Tools)* contains listings of common and special use tools. It includes alphabetical and numerical indexes and a price list.

- The *GSA Supply Catalog (Office Products)* lists a wide variety of items for office use, including paper supplies, standard and optional forms, and many items of equipment. It includes alphabetical and numerical indexes and a price list.

- The *GSA Supply Catalog (Industrial Products)* contains descriptive listings of a broad range of items, such as hardware, paints, adhesives, and cleaning equipment and supplies. It includes alphabetical and numerical indexes and a price list.

- The *GSA Supply Catalog (Furniture)* provides a single source of information for all furniture items stocked by the FSS.

Activities desiring these catalogs should submit an FSS Publication Mailing List Application, GSA Form 457. Before processing requisitions for submission to GSA, you should refer to the ILs or ML-N for supply management data.

AFLOAT SHOPPING GUIDE

The *Afloat Shopping Guide* (ASG) is designed to assist the fleet in identifying the NSN items that are most frequently requested by ships. The ASG is a part of the Naval Logistics Library (NLL) that is distributed in CD-ROM format.

MASTER REPAIRABLE ITEM LIST

The Master Repairable Item list (MRIL) is a catalog of Navy-managed items that are turned in for repair when they become unserviceable. These unserviceable items are shipped to a collection point or to a designated overhaul point. The primary purpose of the MRIL is to provide the fleet activities the data required for disposition of repairable items. The MRIL is part of the FED LOG that is distributed in compact disc format. The data included in the MRIL is described in the following paragraphs.

Long Supply/Credit Indicator

The presence of an asterisk (*) in the Long Supply Credit Indicator position indicates that long supply assets exist for that NIIN. The replacement should be requisitioned vice local repair. The presence of this indicator does not preclude local repair if replacement is needed for installation and is not available locally. A dollar sign (\$) in this column means the NIIN is field-level repairable for which credit is authorized upon turn-in of the unit.

Scheduled Removal Component Card Code

A blank the Scheduled Removal Component Card code position means no scheduled removal card (SRC) is required. A "Y" in this position means an SRC is required.

Cognizant Symbol

The cognizant symbol is a two-position prefix to a National Stock Number.

Material Control Code

The Material Control code is a single, alphabetic code assigned by inventory manager. It indicates the product or commodity identification, special purpose, or an inventory characteristic.

NIIN/NICN/Model

The NIIN/NICN/Model column is for the national item identification number (NIIN). Navy item control number (NICN) and aircraft engine model number. The NIIN is the last nine digits of a stock number. The NICN is a 13-digit number assigned to identify items that have not been assigned an NSN. The model code

consist of alphanumeric code that identifies aircraft engines.

Special Material Identification Code

The Special Material Identification code is a two-position alpha or numeric code used to categorize material.

Supplemental Source Code

The Supplemental Source Code (SSC) is a single alpha or numeric code used to clarify and/or modify the maintenance and recoverability codes. See NAVSUPINST 4423.14B for information.

Repair Maintenance Code

The Repair Maintenance Code (RMC) indicates the lowest maintenance echelon capable of repairing an item. It is provided to assist supply and maintenance personnel in making decisions about whether to attempt repair prior to returning the item to the overhaul point.

Recoverability Code

The Recoverability Code (RC) indicates the lowest echelon authorized to condemn and dispose of a repairable when its condition is such that it is not economical to repair it.

Controlled Inventory Item Code

The Controlled Inventory Item code was fully explained in the MLC section of this chapter.

Movement Priority Designator

The Movement Priority Designator (MPD) is a two-digit, numeric code that indicates the priority to be used for returning unserviceable (non-RFI) repairable material to the HUB or DOP.

Remain-in-Place

The Remain-In-Place (RIP) indicator is a single code that identifies an item for which an unserviceable unit will be turned in on an exchange basis after receipt of a serviceable unit. A "Y" in this column means the NSN is an authorized Remain-In-Place item.

Shipping Data

The Shipping Data block contains NOTES and SHIPPING CODE information for the NSN listed. The NOTES column contains various miscellaneous information such as the NIIN of applicable shipping containers or if the item can be mailed. The SHIPPING CODE contains a six-character Unit Identification Code (UIC) of the activity to which a repairable should be shipped. If there is more than one shipping code listed, ship the material to the nearest activity indicated. A two-digit, alphabetic code in this column indicates special exception requirements. You can obtain the meaning of these codes through the option capability of the computer.

NAVY STOCK LIST OF PUBLICATIONS, FORMS, AND DIRECTIVES

The *Navy Stock List of Publications, Forms, and Directives*, NAVSUP P-2002D, is part of the NLL. The research options in the CD-ROM allow you to find the item by inserting the NSN form, or publication number and the title/nomenclature in the edit fields. You may use an asterisk (*) at the end of words in a search field to expand the search term. For example, entering "CHI*" will find all records containing words beginning with "CHI." The asterisk cannot be used in date or numeric fields.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

The DOD Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) provides information concerning the use, procurement, receipt, storage, and expenditure of hazardous material. Detailed information on HMIS can be found in OPNAVINST 4110.2. The NAVSUPSYSCOM maintains and distributes the HMIS hazardous item list. This list includes information concerning hazardous ingredients, use of hazardous material, protective clothing, and emergency treatment.

ILLUSTRATED PARTS BREAKDOWN

An illustrated Parts Breakdown (IPB) is prepared by the manufacturer for each model aircraft, engine, accessory, electronic equipment, support equipment, or other aeronautical equipment considered advisable by NAVAIR. The IPB is printed and issued by the authority of NAVAIR. It is used as reference for identifying and ordering replacement items. Each item of equipment is

listed in assembly breakdown order, with the illustration placed as close as possible to its appropriate listing. Some IPBs have a different format from others. You can familiarize yourself with the various formats of IPBs by using the technical library. Each of the IPBs usually includes the following sections:

The TABLE OF CONTENTS shows the breakdown of publication into sections. It also furnishes an alphabetical listing of the various assemblies and lists the page, work package, or figures where they are illustrated.

The GROUP ASSEMBLY PARTS LIST is the main text of the publication. It consists of series of illustrations and parts list in which parts of the aircraft or equipment are shown in assembly breakdown order. The items in the illustration pages are identified by index numbers. These index numbers match the numbers listed in the parts list of the assembly breakdown. The parts list is arranged in numerical sequence by index number to make it easier to use. The information in the parts list include index number, part number, description, units per assembly, Usable On code, and the Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability (SM&R) code. Each major assembly in the parts list is followed immediately by its component parts or subassemblies. Component parts listed in the description column may be prefixed with a dot or indented to show their relationship. You should use this information to identify and obtain the required material in accordance with the SM&R code. The numerical index of the IPB lists all parts in reference/part number sequence. Each reference/part number is cross-referenced to the figure and index number or the work package where the item is listed in the text.

MAINTENANCE MANUALS

The maintenance or technical manuals provide procedures for conducting maintenance to aircraft equipments and components. They also provide a list of materials required to do the maintenance. The list consists of reference/part numbers and a description of material.

AVIATION CROSS-REFERENCE LISTINGS

As of May 1993, Aviation Supply Office publications P-2300, P-2310, P-2330, C0018, and C0030 are published in CD-ROM format. These publications are described in the following paragraphs.

P-2300. Lists repairable assemblies under the cognizance of Aviation Supply Office (ASO) or Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR).

P-2310. Lists supporting repair parts of Navy aviation material. It serves as master reference list for identifying and requisitioning all parts of replacement significance required to support the repairable assemblies listed in Section P-2300.

P-2330. This is the family group cross-reference. It provides additional information of interchangeability data shown in P-2300 and P-2310. It shows the relationship of repairable components with the others in the family group. This is indicated by Family Relationship (REL) code. An "H" in this column means the NSN is the head of the family and an "M" means member of the family.

C0018. The Repairable Assemblies Model Code Table of Navy Aviation Materials. This publication lists the model codes shown in P-2300 with applicable NSN or coded NICN. The list of NSNs are prefixed with cognizance codes and material control codes and suffixed, as applicable, with SMICs. The NICN is a nine-character letter and number code that identifies an item pending the assignment of an NSN.

C0030. The Packaging Data For ASO and NAVAIR Repairable Assemblies. It provides information in the proper ways of protecting material for shipment.

Other ASO publications that are not in CD-ROM format are listed and described in the following paragraphs.

CR IPL-01. Consolidated Remain In Place List. This list is designed to improve management of repairable components by identifying the Remain-In-Place (RIP) items. These items are repairable components that cannot be removed until receipt of a

replacement item. The NSNs listed in the CR IPL are authorized RIP items. The CR IPL has three parts. Part 1 is in NIIN sequence, Part 2 is in part number sequence, and Part 3 is in NIIN sequence within aircraft type.

NAC-10. Provides cross-reference from part numbers to NAC (Navy Activity Control) numbers of the Aviation Supply Distribution System. This publication allows usage of available unstocknumbered items by advertising them.

ICRL-A and ICRL-C. The Individual Component Repair List provides maintenance activities with ability to relate maintenance capability to repairable components. The ICRL-A lists repairable processed by a specific maintenance activity and the local repair capability for the item. The ICRL-C is combined ICRL for all intermediate maintenance activities (IMA).

SOURCE, MAINTENANCE, AND RECOVERABILITY CODES

The SM&R codes consists of two-position source code, two single-position maintenance codes, single-position recoverability code, and if applicable, a single-position service option code. Figure 3-3 is an example of SM&R Code. Its component codes are described in the following paragraphs. Table 3-5 describes the Joint Services Uniform SM&R Code Format. You must be familiar with the codes used in SM&R, as described in NAVAIRINST 4423.11.

The Source Code is a two-character code that occupies the first two positions of the SM&R code format. This code shows the manner of getting the material needed for maintenance, repair, or rework of items. The following paragraphs describe the general categories of source codes. Refer to NAVAIRINST 4423.11 for a list of definitions to each code.

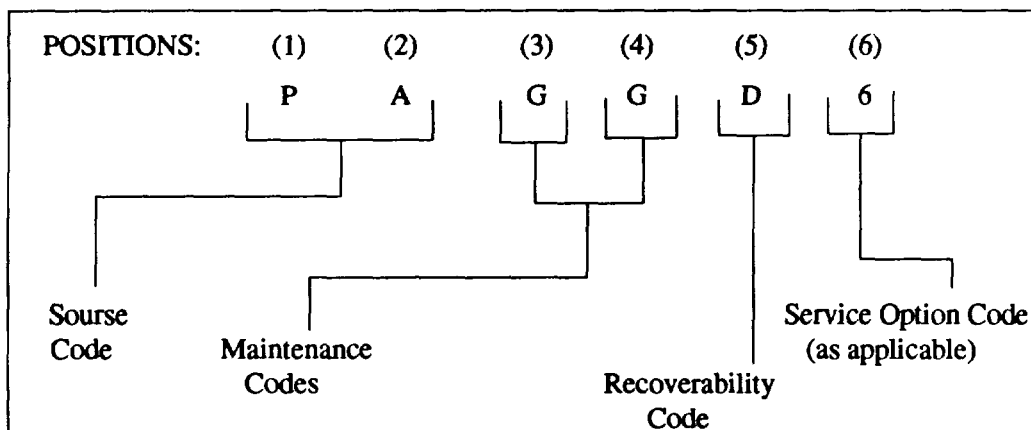


Figure 3-3.-Example of an SM&R Code.

Table 3-5. Joint Services Uniform SM&R Code Format

SOURCE CODES		MAINTENANCE CODES		RECOVERABILITY CODES	
POSITIONS		POSITIONS	POSITIONS	POSITIONS	POSITIONS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Means of acquiring support item.		USE Lowest maintenance level authorized to remove, replace and use the item.	REPAIR Indicates whether item is to be repaired and identifies the lowest level of maintenance with the capability to perform complete repair.	Indicates disposition of item or level authorized to condemn the item.	Navy (AIR) Option Code NAVAIR/NAVSUP assigned and approved supplemental code to modify or clarify the SM&R Code.

The **P-Series Source codes** identify items that are centrally procured. These items (except PF items) are procured and stocked in the supply system.

The **K-series Source codes** identify the items that are included in kits and do not/will not have an NSN assigned.

The **M-Series Source codes** identify the items that are authorized for manufacture or fabrication at some level of maintenance. These items are normally consumable or those requiring very limited repair. Some typical "M" coded items include hose assemblies, tubing, and name plates. The specified level of maintenance must have all the manufacturing data, shop equipment, and skills available to manufacture the items.

The **A-Series Source codes** identify the items that are authorized for assembly at some level of maintenance. These codes can be assigned to an item when all parts of the assembly, support equipment, and skills are available at the level of maintenance.

The **X-Series Source codes** identify items for which no demand is anticipated.

The Maintenance codes are two-position codes that show the level of maintenance authorized to use, remove or replace, and repair items. Maintenance codes occupy the third and fourth positions of the SM&R code format.

The maintenance code entered in the third position indicates the maintenance level authorized to use, remove, and replace the support item. When used for end items, maintenance tools, test, and support equipment items, a code in this position indicates the lowest level of maintenance authorized to use this item.

The maintenance code entered in the fourth position indicates whether the item is to be repaired. It also identifies the lowest level of maintenance to accomplish overhaul, repair, or assembly of the item.

The Recoverability code occupies the fifth position of the SM&R code format. This code indicates the recoverability potential of the item. It also indicates the final disposition of unserviceable items. For repairable items, this code means the maintenance level responsible for repair, condemnation, and disposal of the item.

The procedures for submitting SM&R code change request are outlined in NAVAIRINST 4423.11. It provides detailed instructions for preparing the SM&R code change request form, NAVAIR Form 4423/1.

TECHNICAL LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

The Central Technical Publications Library (CTPL) provides a source of current information needed by supply and maintenance personnel. The quality assurance/analysis (QA/A) division of Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department (AIMD) manages the CTPL. This function includes updating the publications throughout the activity when AIMD is responsible for all aeronautical technical manuals for the activity. The AK may use the CTPL to verify or find technical information needed to do the job. Aviation support activities not adjacent to AIMD require a library with an appropriate number of publications necessary to conduct technical research. This library is a dispersed library of the AIMD CTPL and is usually located in the supply response section (SRS). The SRS supervisor is responsible for ensuring that all necessary technical publications are on hand and readily available in the library.

